

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "First Aid Equipment, Supplies, Rescue and Transportation," chapter 3, pages 3-1 to 3-26; "Emergency Medical Care Procedures," chapter 4, pages 4-1 to 4-37.

3-1. In first aid situations, the ability to improvise is a highly desirable personal characteristic for a Corpsman.

1. True
2. False

3-4. Ear.

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. G

3-2. A typical ambulance emergency bag does NOT contain which of the following items?

1. Toomey Syringe
2. Atropine
3. Airways
4. Trach Adaptor

3-5. Head.

1. F
2. D
3. B
4. A

3-6. Elbow.

1. A or B
2. C or F
3. E
4. G

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. Spica | E. Barton |
| B. Figure-eight | F. Triangular |
| C. Spiral reverse | G. Cravat |
| D. Four-tailed | |

3-7. Ankle.

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-3 THROUGH 3-9, REFER TO THE LIST ABOVE, MATCHING THE TYPE OF BANDAGE WITH THE BODY PART TO WHICH IT IS MOST COMMONLY APPLIED.

3-8. Calf.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-3. Axilla.

1. A
2. B
3. F
4. G

3-9. Chin.

1. C or A
2. D or E
3. F or G
4. G only

3-10. The oxygen breathing apparatus (OBA) is a valuable adjunct in rescue operations for what reason?

1. It can be connected directly to an external air source
2. It provides positive pressure ventilation for the wearer
3. It neutralizes or filters toxic gasses
4. It generates its own oxygen

3-11. When, if ever, should an oxygen source be connected to an air line mask?

1. When entering a carbon dioxide filled compartment or void
2. When entering a compartment or void with fuel oil vapors
3. After the couplings have been cleaned of all oil or grease
4. Never

3-12. The standard gas mask provides effective protection against

1. carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
2. low oxygen concentrations
3. both 1 and 2 above
4. chemical and biological warfare agents

3-13. When using a lifeline to raise an unconscious person from a compartment, the lifeline should be attached to the victim in what manner?

1. Around the waist and to the belt
2. Around the chest and under the arms
3. Around the hips and the wrists
4. Around the arms and the legs

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-14 AND 3-15, REFER TO THE FOLLOWING SCENARIO. DETERMINE THE PHASE OF RESCUE OPERATIONS, STAGE OF EXTRICATION, AND/OR RESCUE PROCEDURE INDICATED BY THE QUESTION.

Scenario

There has been a fire and explosion aboard ship and approximately 30 Sailors are trapped below deck. To get to the trapped Sailors, bulkheads are being breached and a large section of the damaged deck is being cut away. Firefighting teams are still fighting a large out of control fire near where you will be working. Passageway ventilation systems are working to remove dense, acrid smoke. Everyone is wearing OBA. Several steam lines have been ruptured and live electrical lines are sparking throughout the area. The DCO has determined that rescue attempts can be conducted.

3-14. Several Sailors have just been reached. Two are unconscious, badly burned, and pinned under an empty wall locker. One is dead.

1. First and third phases/first stage
2. Second phase/third stage
3. Third phase/third stage
4. First and last phases/first stage

3-15. A Sailor is injured and trapped under a fallen metal beam that is wedged tight by a buckled bulkhead. After unsuccessful efforts to move the beam, special cutting and lifting equipment is called for.

1. First phase
2. Second phase
3. Third phase
4. Last phase

- 3-16. Five burned Sailors walked out of a smoldering compartment. You are administering first aid and transporting them to sickbay.
1. First and second stages
 2. Second stage only
 3. First and third stages
 4. Second and final stages
- 3-17. A Sailor whose clothes are on fire runs toward you. A small canvas tarp is nearby. Which of the following actions should you take?
1. Throw the victim to the deck and cover the victim head to foot with the tarp
 2. Beat out the flames from the head downward to the feet
 3. With the victim wrapped in the tarp, roll the victim over very quickly
 4. With the victim standing, wrap the victim in the tarp and beat the flames out with your hands
- 3-18. The ventilators suddenly shut down and sparking has ceased. Rescuers are to enter a darkened compartment. The DCO is supervising the rescue effort. The rescuers should take which of the following precautions?
1. Check for oxygen, gasses, and explosive vapors
 2. Wear a lifeline
 3. Carry and wear only nonsparking equipment
 4. Each of the above
- 3-19. Which of the stretchers listed below is considered most practical when lifting a casualty from an engine room?
1. Stokes stretcher
 2. Army litter
 3. Miller Board
 4. Improvised blanket and line stretcher
- 3-20. Which of the following pieces of rescue equipment should be used to carry a person with a suspected back or neck injury?
1. Army litter
 2. Spineboard
 3. Either 1 or 2, depending on the circumstances
 4. Improvised stretcher
- 3-21. Probably the easiest way to carry an unconscious person is called the
1. fireman's carry
 2. tied-hands crawl
 3. blanket drag
 4. chair carry
- 3-22. The tied-hands crawl is the most useful when the victim
1. is too heavy to lift
 2. must be move long distances
 3. is seriously injured
 4. must be moved under low structures
- 3-23. What is the most distinct advantage of the chair carry?
1. The ease of transporting heavy casualties
 2. The ease of negotiating stairs
 3. Its safety in transporting neck or back injuries
 4. Its safety in transporting pelvic injuries
- 3-24. Which of the following is NOT a factor the Corpsman considers in deciding whether or not to recommend using a helicopter for evacuating patients?
1. The victim's overall condition
 2. The tactical situation
 3. The affect of pressure changes in flight
 4. Cost

- 3-25. The primary purposes of first aid include all the following EXCEPT to
1. provide definitive medical treatment
 2. preserve resistance and vitality
 3. save life
 4. prevent further injury
- 3-26. At what point should the preliminary examination of a casualty be done?
1. In the hospital
 2. In the ambulance
 3. After making the victim comfortable
 4. Before moving the casualty
- 3-27. In a combat scenario, a casualty sustaining numerous superficial shrapnel wounds should be triaged into which of the following groups?
1. Class I
 2. Class II
 3. Class III
 4. Class IV
- 3-28. In a trauma related incident where a patient has multiple injuries, you should treat which of the following first?
1. Fractures
 2. Most obvious injury
 3. Most life-threatening condition
 4. Most painful condition
- 3-29. For warfare in the future where helicopter evacuation may not be viable, personnel in which of the following treatment categories will receive evacuation triage?
1. I and II
 2. II and III
 3. I and IV
 4. III and IV
- 3-30. What is the basic concept of triage?
1. To sort casualties into treatment categories for transportation
 2. To prioritize treatment categories for surgery
 3. To save the maximum number of personnel possible
 4. To assist medical personnel in saving time and supplies
- 3-31. What is the purpose of field assessments?
1. To detect and treat life threatening conditions for immediate care
 2. To conduct a subjective interview and an objective examination
 3. Both a and b, above
 4. To identify needed equipment and supplies
- 3-32. At an emergency scene, you should immediately take which of the following actions?
1. Inform the person in charge that medical personnel have arrived
 2. Ensure that someone begins triage, if needed
 3. Review patient emergency assessment procedures
 4. Make sure the scene is safe for self and patients
- 3-33. Which of the following actions are a main focus of conducting a primary survey?
1. Making a status decision and formulating priorities
 2. Formulating a treatment plan and making a status decision
 3. Formulating priorities and making a transport decision
 4. Making a status decision and a transport decision

- 3-34. At the emergency scene, you should delay giving emergency care to life-threatening problems until you have conducted a thorough field assessment of the patient and the environment.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-35. At an emergency scene, which of the following is a purpose for conducting a subjective interview?
1. To gather information from relatives or bystanders
 2. To gather information from the patient
 3. To reduce patient fear and promote cooperation
 4. All of the above
- 3-36. What pupillary sign is an indication of a central nervous system disorder?
1. Unequal pupils
 2. Constricted pupils
 3. Dilated pupils
 4. Dull and unfocused pupils
- 3-37. On examination of the chest, you detect distinct "crackling" sounds. What condition should you immediately suspect?
1. Flail chest
 2. An obstruction
 3. A punctured lung
 4. An illness involving the respiratory system
- 3-38. An absent pedal pulse could be caused by all of the following conditions EXCEPT
1. a broken or dislocated bone
 2. delayed capillary refill
 3. spints or bandages being placed too tightly
 4. a pinched or severed major artery
- 3-39. Evaluation of diagnostic vital signs includes all of the following EXCEPT
1. blood pressure
 2. rhythm/regularity of pulse
 3. profuse perspiration
 4. level of consciousness
- 3-40. What term identifies the pressure of the pulse wave as it expands the artery?
1. Pulse rhythm
 2. Pulse character
 3. Tachycardia
 4. Pulse force
- 3-41. What condition or observation may indicate a patient is going into shock?
1. Systolic pressure below 90 mm Hg
 2. Hypertension
 3. Erratic breathing
 4. A sudden rise in blood pressure
- 3-42. What is the universal distress signal indicating an obstructed airway?
1. Spasmodic coughing
 2. Clutching at the throat
 3. Hyperventilation
 4. Cherry-red coloration of the skin or nail beds
- 3-43. To open a partially obstructed airway of a victim with a cervical spine injury, which of the following is considered the safest method?
1. Jaw thrust
 2. Head tilt
 3. Abdominal thrust
 4. Chest thrust

- 3-44. Symptoms of foreign-body airway obstruction include which of the following?
1. Victim stops breathing
 2. Victim starts turning blue
 3. Victim loses consciousness for no apparent reason
 4. All the above
- 3-45. Artificial ventilation is indicated in which of the following situations?
1. To assist ventilation in partial airway obstruction
 2. In carbon monoxide poisoning
 3. In lack of respiratory effort
 4. In cyanosis
- 3-46. Dilated pupils in a patient receiving artificial ventilation is an indication of
1. overventilation
 2. adequate ventilation
 3. insufficient ventilation
 4. hypovolemia
- 3-47. Artificial ventilation of a patient with a badly displaced mandibular fracture is best given
1. by mouth-to-mouth ventilation
 2. by mouth-to-nose ventilation
 3. with an oxygen mask
 4. by the back-pressure arm-lift method
- 3-48. The major problem you should anticipate when relieving gastric distention is which of the following?
1. Reduced lung volume
 2. Internal bleeding
 3. Vomiting
 4. Cardiac arrest
- 3-49. When ventilating an adult using the mouth-to-mask method, how do you best obtain an airtight seal?
1. By fitting the apex of the mask over the bridge of the nose
 2. By fitting the apex of the mask over the chin
 3. By compressing the collar of an adult mask
 4. By attaching an oxygen line
- 3-50. What is the first step in preparing to perform CPR?
1. Check vital signs
 2. Determine unconsciousness
 3. Locate the sternum
 4. Establish a patent airway
- 3-51. The best place to find the pulse of an unconscious patient is in which of the following arteries?
1. Pulmonary
 2. Carotid
 3. Apical
 4. Radial
- 3-52. A fracture of the xiphoid tip of the sternum during CPR may cause significant damage to the
1. rib cage
 2. lungs
 3. spleen
 4. liver
- 3-53. In one-rescuer CPR, the proper compression to ventilation ratio is
1. 15 to 2
 2. 2 to 15
 3. 1 to 5
 4. 5 to 1

- 3-54. When properly performing CPR on an adult, the depth of compressions is
1. 0.5 to 1.0 inches
 2. 1.0 to 1.5 inches
 3. 1.5 to 2.0 inches
 4. 1.5 to 2.5 inches
- 3-55. Which of the following is a physiologic result of shock?
1. Increased cardiac output
 2. Hypoxia
 3. Hyperperfusion of organs
 4. Increased urine output
- 3-56. The signs and symptoms of shock include
1. hot and dry skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse
 2. hot and dry skin, constricted pupils, strong and rapid pulse
 3. cool and moist skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse
 4. cool and moist skin, constricted pupils, strong and rapid pulse
- 3-57. Oligemic shock is another name for
1. cardiogenic shock
 2. neurogenic shock
 3. septic shock
 4. hypovolemic shock
- 3-58. An oral electrolyte solution can be made from a liter of water and what other components?
1. 1.0 teaspoon of sugar + 0.5 teaspoon of baking powder
 2. 0.5 teaspoon sugar + 1.0 teaspoon baking powder
 3. 1.0 teaspoon salt + 0.5 teaspoon baking soda
 4. 0.5 teaspoon salt + 1.0 teaspoon baking soda
- 3-59. Treatment for shock may include all of the following EXCEPT
1. opening and maintaining an airway
 2. oxygen therapy
 3. intravenous fluid therapy
 4. keeping the victim cool
- 3-60. Which of the following is a contraindication for the use of Medical Anti-Shock Trousers (MAST)?
1. Pelvic fracture
 2. Pulmonary edema
 3. Fractured femur
 4. Depressed skull fracture
- 3-61. When should Medical Anti-Shock Trousers (MAST) be removed from a patient?
1. When blood pressure reaches 100 mm Hg systolic
 2. When intravenous fluids are started
 3. In a medical treatment facility under a medical officer's supervision only
 4. When the patient is in the ambulance and stabilized
- 3-62. Which of the following is/are a limitation(s) on the use of the bag-valve mask ventilator?
1. Should be used only by experienced individuals
 2. Is hard to clean and reassemble
 3. Seal at the face is hard to maintain
 4. Each of the above
- 3-63. Which of the following is/are an advantage(s) of using the pocket face mask as opposed to the bag-valve mask?
1. Acts as a barrier device
 2. Provides greater air volume
 3. Achieves higher oxygen concentrations
 4. 1 and 2 only

- 3-64. Cricothyroidotomy is the process or technique of
1. hyperextending the neck
 2. creating an opening to the trachea
 3. suctioning the trachea
 4. inserting an esophageal obturator airway
- 3-65. An avulsion injury is defined as a
1. traumatic removal of a limb
 2. piercing injury that closes over
 3. clean surgical cut
 4. traumatic removal of tissue
- 3-66. In most situations, what is the best and first method to control hemorrhage?
1. Direct pressure
 2. Pressure point
 3. Elevation
 4. Tourniquet
- 3-67. The following information about pressure points is correct EXCEPT
1. Pressure points are ideal when bleeding must be controlled for extended periods of time
 2. Pressure is applied to the pressure point nearest to but proximal to the wound
 3. Use of pressure point and elevation can slow hemorrhage until a tourniquet can be applied
 4. Use of pressure point and elevation can slow hemorrhage until a direct pressure dressing can be applied
- 3-68. If one is applying a tourniquet to a traumatic amputation of the hand, where should the tourniquet be applied?
1. Just above the wrist
 2. Just below the elbow
 3. Just above the elbow
 4. Across the biceps at the thickest part
- 3-69. When a tourniquet is used to control bleeding, which of the following procedures should be followed?
1. Use narrow material so the band bites into the skin
 2. Loosen the tourniquet every 15 minutes to allow blood flow
 3. Tighten it only enough to stop arterial bleeding
 4. Ensure both the wound and tourniquet are covered by the dressings
- 3-70. Production of bright red blood during coughing is called
1. hematemesis
 2. hemoptysis
 3. hematochezia
 4. epistaxis
- 3-71. In treating patients with suspected internal injuries, prime consideration should be given to all of the following EXCEPT
1. oral fluids in all cases
 2. treating for shock
 3. supplemental oxygen therapy
 4. transporting to a medical facility as soon as possible
- 3-72. To grow and multiply, anaerobic bacteria require
1. hemolytic action
 2. increased levels of oxygen
 3. normal levels of oxygen
 4. absence of oxygen
- 3-73. The body's physiologic response to an irritation or inflammation is characterized by which, if any, of the following symptoms?
1. Redness, warmth, and swelling
 2. Redness, coolness, and discomfort
 3. Blanching, coolness, and swelling
 4. None of the above

3-74. A single pus-filled cavity in the true skin of the nape of the neck would be classified as a

1. carbuncle
2. furuncle
3. lymph node
4. phagocyte

3-75. Which of the following is proper action to take if a metal splinter is embedded in the left eye?

1. Remove the foreign body with sterile forceps
2. Remove the foreign body with a dry cotton swab
3. Patch the left eye and transport to a medical treatment facility
4. Patch both eyes and transport to a medical treatment facility